MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1900. Telephone Calls. Business Office ..... 228 | Editorial Rooms ..... TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL Daily only, one month..... Daily only, three months. , including Sunday, one year ..... Sunday only, one year ...... 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier ...

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Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve r sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage mp. Foreign postage is usually double these

All communications intended for publication this paper must, in order to receive attention, panied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned un less postage is inclosed for that purpose

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK-Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Great Northern Hotel and Grand Pacific Hotel. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depo-WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbit House and Willard's Hotel.

pines may fit in well with the inauguration of an era of law enforcement in Kentucky. It is given out that Governor Roosevelt will

The opening of hemp ports in the Philip-

accept the Republican nomination for Vice President should there be a very general demand for it on the part of the party.

the custom of carrying deadly weapons. of these bills proposes to force disarmament by prohibiting the sale of revolvers. One of the trusts which galls the South

is the monopoly for packing cotton in and Senator Jones, chairman of the Bryan national committee, is ac cused by Democrats in the South of being a stockholder in the company.

Taken at their own estimate, as pre ented by their testimony, the Democratic in the Clark senatorial contest lot as was ever developed

"Here in America, we Democrats propose to add a verse to the Sermon on the Mount, and say, 'Blessed are the earnest men, for shall rule this land." That was the ex-Governor Altgeld in Port There are those who would reman who proposed to amend th Sermon on the Mount as blasphemous.

Now that an important New York tria has been suspended ten days because of charge of the case suggests the novel pla trials are often suspended by the illness of jurors, the proposition seems worthy of edusideration.

A well-known correspondent says that the language used by Senator Pettigrew chamber and rarely in the House. The few his intemperate speech, but he and fanatical as the days pass

Representative Steele, local manager o ease of membership at all the soldiers es will be quite large during the next few years, then gradually falling off unti all the veterans shall have passed away By that time the surviving veterans of the Spanish and Philippine wars will begin filling the homes, so they are not likely to be vacant for a long time.

In other places than Frankfort, Ky., an nvestigation into the assassination of Mr ination to see if the shot that destroyed his life could have come from the window indicated. To have done so the course of the missile through his body must have been a continuation of the line from the window to the point where he was struck. Several shots were said to have been fired at the

Staring headlines and vehement language cannot efface the fact that the State board Goebel declared Mr. Taylor to be elected Governor of Kentucky by 2,400 plurality s the Governor elected by the If another man is put in his place as will be the Governor of Kentucky who was not elected by the people, but by the Goebel election law.

Really no representative should fear go ing on record on a motion to adjourn when quorum to consider special is decidedly against the most of such legislation. Now and then there is a special ease which has merit, but most claimants get pensions under existing who want more than can be ob ained under such laws are not entitled to much consideration.

The sensational experiment by which the Rev. Sheldon, of Topeka, will take charge of and "run" the Topeka Capital for from March 13 continues to excite lous comment. Nobody doubts that Mr. a good man, but many are bewhen prohibition was at its Kansas, procured four bottles on his pulpit and preached he had a family dependent on him leading citizens interested themselves in his behalf and obtained a pardon from the Governor. Mr. Sheldon's book, "In His Steps," which has had an enormous sale, though there ispect that a great many to establish provisional civil government people who have bought it have not read | that he had to prosecute the war during It, just as many people buy "Pilgrim's the recess of Congress, but the convening

the Atchison Globe, says that W. D. Howells recently lectured on literature at Topeka, the home of Mr. Sheldon, and while did not mention "In His Steps" or its author. This conspicuous omission was that during the week Mr. ages the Topeka Capital he will succeed ..... 5 cts foolish experiment has already come pretty near making religion ridiculous.

#### "UNDER COLOR OF LAW."

Those who are engaged in the conspirac to depose Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, vociferously declare that they are acting it strict conformity to law. That is partially true; but what of that law? It is known under consideration in the Kentucky Legislature, two years ago, the Louisville Courier-Journal declared that it was designed to overthrow popular government in Kentucky. In appeal after appeal it called upon the friends of popular government to defeat the bill. Hundreds of the best-known Democrats in the State cried out against the measure, but a new leader had appeared in the person of Senator William Goebel. In spite of an opposition in his own party, before which most men would have turned back, he brought to his aid, by promise and threat, a large majority of the Democrats in the Legislature. One by one those who at first held ou were brought to give their votes for the bill, and it became a law. This law took from the people all voice

n the selection of the officers who preside over elections, count and canvass the votes. A state commission of three members, selected by the Legislature which passed the law, practically had charge of the entire Three bills have been presented in the election machinery. The state commission these partisan precinct officers were can ers who appointed them, and the county returns for candidates for State members of Congress and the Legislature Another clause of the law made it possible for the decision of the state board as Governor and lieutenant governor to appealed to the Legislature, which, by set aside the decision of the state commission. As the Louisville Courier-Journal declared time after time, in the most emphatic manner, the Goebel law was designed to overthrow free elections and substitute for the will of the people the dic tum of a partisan returning board

> The ambition of Mr. Goebel, who had been made clear when he wrested the party nomination from a convention in which, when it assembled, his supporters were less than a third of its members. In late years the Republican party, partly through Democratic dissensions over the money question, had practically carried two elections Mr. Goebel saw that if he would succeed. the Republicans out. For that purpose the Goebel election law was passed. The state commission failed him after every possible vote for Taylor had been thrown out, and after Taylor had been seated Goebel appealed to the Legislature and would hav

> This is the law within which the Demothe Louisville Courier-Journal laim that the Democratic leaders are act ing-a law which was designed to and has overthrown popular government in Kentucky. When the Goebel conspiracy shall have been consummated all men who vote against the regular Democratic ticket in Kentucky hereafter, until that law is retake in going to the polls to vote. They are as completely disfranchised as if by constitutional amendment they were declared aliens. The only remedy is that which time always brings to overthrow injustice and outrage; but during all the years that suffrage shall be overthrown in Kentucky by the Goebel law the State will pay the penalty. Enterprise and capital trade of its larger cities will fall off, and in industry or extend credit to people in State whose Legislatures are elected by returning boards, and whose judges in its courts are controlled by vote-counters.

#### THE PRESIDENT AND THE PHILIP-PINES.

Recent dispatches from Washington indiate that the President is considering advisability of announcing the end of th war and the adoption of a new civil policy in the Philippines. One dispatch says that proclamation of amnesty to the insurgents will be issued and another outlines plan of local government which it is said the President, after advising with his Cabinet, has adopted. In as far as the dispatches assume to forecast the exact in tentions of the President they are probably conjectural, but they indicate that he has the matter under consideration. It is quite evident that organized insurrection in the Philippines has been suppressed and the war is practically ended. There are a few small squads of insurgents still at large and guerrilla warfare scale may continue for some time, but the war is so nearly ended that the work of pacification and reconstruction ought to begin as soon as possible. This being the case it is probable the President is considering the best plan of procedure and what but, unfortunately, he is hindered by the fact that Congress is in session. The discretionary power of the President is much larger during the recess of Congress than same power to declare the war ended and

and do not read them. Editor Howe, of gress would resent any new departure or independent action by the President while it was in session, however timely and wise President has left the question of the future government of the Philippines with Congress to decide. In his last annual message, after reciting what progress the taken towards re-establishing order in many localities, he said:

The future government of the Philippines rests with the Congress of the United States. \* \* \* It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of Congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. \* \* \* Until Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands, as in all other places where the flag rightfully floats.

From this it is evident that the President is awaiting the action of Congress, either in formulating a plan of government or in asserting the ownership and sovereignty of the United States over the islands and authorizing him to proceed in his own way. In these circumstances Congress should act as soon as possible, either formulating a policy of its own or giving the President a free hand. In the present situation it seems not unlikely that the President may soon send a special message to Congress informing it of the practical cessation of hostilities in the Philippines and urging it to speedy action.

#### WAY OUT OF THE KENTUCKY DIFFICULTY.

Novel cases require novel treatment, and where no precedent exists it is sometimes necessary to make one. The situation in Kentucky is entirely novel and so threatenposing parties are so determined and so yield. Each distrusts the other and any tribunal or mode of settlement the other may suggest No decision that any court of will continue to foment bad blood

In this situation there is one simple solu tion of the problem and an easy way out of the difficulty. There is a tribunal in Ken-Court, higher than the Court of Appeals the people. Let both parties agree to withrefer the case to the people. Let them agree on a date for a special election, and let the between them. Let it be understood in advance that the Goebel law is an issue, and let the people decide whether, after all that has passed, it shall be continued or re-

This mode of settlement would be strictly The Constitution of Kentucky provides that if the Governor be impeached, and authority appertaining to the office until another be elected and qualified. It also provides expressly that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Goverthe present case exactly, and not only permit, but require a new election. That is the constitutional, logical and proper way out of the present difficulty. Let both the contending parties withdraw their claims, go back to first principles and refer the matter to the people, with an agreement that their decision at the polls shall be final.

If the Bacon resolutions in the Senat are the Democratic dictum regarding the future policy in the Philippines why ter about "shooting civilization into the tinue to criticise the policy of subduing the Aguinaldo insurrection? The Bacon resolutions declare for the suppression of to maintain it. If this is the Democratic policy why do not Democratic congressmen and papers stand by it?

Yesterday was the first anniversary of the beginning of the war in the Philipthe collision thus deliberately precipitated the United States would have taken peaceit has a perfect title, and long before this peace and prosperity would have prevailed throughout the entire archipelago.

The speech of Representative Landis seems to be attracting much attention in Utah. The Mormon papers having declared that his statements are not true, the Salt Lake City Tribune declares that everyone of them, with a single exception, can be sustained by the affidavits of hundreds of The statement regarding Mr. Eldridge is wrong, but the Tribune says that Mr. Landis's mistake was a natural one as it was started by Democrats during the

# campaign and was used by them daily.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Primitive Woes. Lilian-What awful, awful hardships ou orefathers must have experienced. Blanche-Yes, just think, they didn't have

A Point to Consider. "Do you think we can ever civilize the

there to tackle the contract." To Mistress Pamela

"Yes; if we send civilized Americans out

I'd be your valentine, my dear, But in my heart there is a fear I might not make the project go-

# This time last year you told me "no!"

Material and Im-material. She-You spare no time or pains in th love-letters you write me. He-Oh, that's all right; if you go back on me I can use them in a novel I'm get-

A Life Illustration.

"What is expansion of territory, Uncle

THE DAILY JOURNAL Progress" and other notably good books of that body changes the situation. Con- when you sleep with me-take threefourths of the bed and all the cover."

# **Duplex Dexterity**

The acute handwriting expert makes a living off his brothers by getting on to some folks' curves and steering clear of others.

Atlanta University has commenced an investigation into the careers of college-bred negroes. This has been suggested in part by the quantity of loose talk and speculation there is in regard to what the young netion do for a living and how successful they numbers of negroes who have been given the higher training. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, professor of economics in Atlanta University, is in charge of the work and will make his complete report in the annual negro conference at Atlanta University, May, 1900. His inquiries, so far, indicate between 1,200 and 1,500 living negro college graduates. To these, in all cases where addresses could be obtained, he has sent carefully prepared schedules of questions covering family life, scholastic life, occupation since graduation, literary efforts, official positions and financial success. The answers are coming in rapidly and all things indicate full and valuable returns. It is only by such careful statistical studies that the necessary light can be thrown on the vexed negro problems, and it is believed that the results of the present inquiry under Dr. DuBois's able management will prove very interesting and at the same time extremely instructive and useful.

## INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

Advices from Colonel Durbin indicate that he is firmly intrenched in his gub ernatorial kopje.-Anderson Bulletin.

In the light of recent events it would b a good idea to make territories of both Utah and Kentucky.-Evansville Journal. It is perhaps well enough for the Indianapolis Sentinel to understand that Chairman Charles S. Hernly can take care of himself touching any controversy relating to the Kentucky trouble.-New Castle

The superintendent of the poorfarm seems to have overlooked a few items in making out his bill for extra services. We te any items for harnessing horses or raising orphan pigs by bottle.-Shelbyville Jeffersonian.

Peter R. Wadsworth would defeat any Democrat for Congress in the Second district this year. He knows just how to do it. And if he is given the Republican nomination he will be the next congressman. -Washington Gazette.

Mr. Bryan rejoices that the people all remember the Chicago platform. It is true. They also remember the civil war, the Chicago fire, the Custer massacre, the Charleston earthquake and other visitations real and threatened.-Marion Morning News.

South Bend wants the state Democratic

convention. Prosperity is so deeply rooted at South Bend that a Democratic convention with its calamity chorus cannot affect business. South Bend, or some other hotbed of industry, should have the antiparty's powpow.-Marion Morning News. Governor Mount recalls a good point when he reminds the Democrats that with both Houses and the President Democratic they failed to do anything to restrict the trusts in any way. Trusts were in existence then, but Mr. Bryan, who was then a member of Congress, failed to utter a word against

them .- Muncie Morning News. Admiring exchanges from other States cannot speak too cordially of Indiana's representatives in Congress to please us, but when they speak in their glad surprise as if it is very unusual for Indiana to be so very prominent we remember that there were others who attracted great attention and applause years ago.-Terre Haute Express.

A petition is being circulated by prominent Kentuckians who live across the Ohio river from Evansville that asks for the division of Kentucky into four parts the States adjoining to take a slice, thus wiping Kentucky off the map. So far as Shelby county is concerned we have all the Kentucky methods here that are needs ed.-Shelbyville Republican. In declaring that England is at peace with

all the world except the two South African republics the Queen presents a direct af front to Senator Billy Mason, of Illinois. The Queen's refusal to recognize him either as the whole United States or an independent nation in himself is something that will cause Billy to wonder where he is really at, after all.-Logansport Journal. If Representative Landis concludes

enter the race for the Republican gubernanomination, matters will grow interesting. Landis is an opponent not to be despised. He has a good presence, a good record, can talk like a town a-fire and has a national reputation-which is more than can be said of several gentlemen who are figuring on the nomination.-Anderson Bul-Dr. Mayfield, our county health officer,

and an experienced, careful and successful

practitioner, says, without hesitancy, after

a thorough investigation, that the epidemic is genuine smallpox and he is acting upon that decision. He is doing everything in his power to comply with the requirements of the law and the rules governing health boards. This is right, and were he to do less, he would fail of his duty as an official. people must aid him in the matter, and we believe they will.-Salem Democrat. No man, no party and no power can delve into the future and out of its hidden recesses produce tangible results, but it is easy to go back over the past and, reviewing the conduct of parties and their suc cesses or failures, determine what may possibly happen should the control of the government remain in the hands of the party in power, or should it be given over once more to the opposition. We know that under the present administration there is absolute prosperity, and we also know that it was wrested from the wreck, riot and ruin left to us as a heritage by the previous administration.-New Castle

# WILLIAM GOEBEL.

Judged from any point of view under American institutions he was an extraordinarily dangerous man, and one whose audacious political conduct was a sure breeder of revolt and general bloodshed. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

As in his official service no suspicion of corruption was ever breathed against him, in his personal relations he was oper and straightforward. The man who served his State so long and so conspicuously without a stain on his record always had the full respect of his associates in business intercourse, as he had the love of his friends and the devotion of his family. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Republican press and the organs of the Republican national administration express the greatest regrets at the assassination of Governor Goebel-not because the crime was of the most atrocious character, but because it will react with terrible power on the Republican party and on Mc-Kinley's administration. There the intelligent people of the country will let the responsibility for the crime rest.-Chicago

his personal and political followers and to the people of his State! He is at peace but he leaves Kentucky on the smoking verge of anarchy. His hands are folded and at rest, but the hands of his followers and their enemies, where are they? Alas, most of them on their hip pockets. One bullet has done its fatal work. How many more are to follow? God only knows. -Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

Dead, and what a heritage he leaves to

His death is a calamity that overwhelms his State and falls heavily upon the Nation. It will come as a personal grief to tens of thousands of his devoted fellow-partisans in Kentucky, and all heads are bowed in sorrow as all that was mortal of William Goebel passes the portals of the grave. The Commercial assumes without hesitation to express the sincere sorrow of the Republicans of Kentucky over his untimely death.-Louisville Commercial.

The spirit of violence is unchecked; reason remains unthroned. The spectacle of the once strong man lying dead as the utcome of political bigotry, ought to move "Well, sir, it is the way in which you- the hardest heart, but instead a riotous books of sermons, is the author of this vol- going on in South Africa. Three articles plain the reason for her por

ought to know better on the other are clamoring for more blood. It is a pitiable exhibition-doubly shameful because it is a olot upon our boasted civilization and highly organized plan of self-government.

-Pittsburg Dispatch. During the last days of his life Mr. Goebel extorted the admiration of mies by his heroic fight with death. never flinched; he was calm and collected. and never betrayed the slightest fear. On his deathbed, to which he was brought by the bullet of a partisan assassin, his utterances were models of calm wisdom. His counsels to his excited followers were admirable. It is possible that the remova of the man upon whom the bitterness of the contest was concentrated may lead to a peaceful solution of Kentucky troubles. It should bring the Kentucky politicians to their senses .- St. Louis Post-Dispatch

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A History of American Privateers. Mr. Maclay's New Work.

This is a valuable contribution to Ameri-

can history by one thoroughly equal to the work. It is by Edgar S. Maclay, author of "A History of the United States Navy." The history of American privateering embraces one of the most picturesque and absorbing phases of our maritime warfare So far as the British were concerned it was our maritime forces, rather than our armies, that played the dominating part in both the war for our independence and in the war of 1812. One main object of all wars is to operate on the mind of the enemy to the extent of bringing him to the desired terms. That our maritime forces were far more efficient in this effort than our land forces there can be no doubt, although, of course, the latter did their full duty. The important part played by American privateers in the wars named is shown by the fact that the value of prizes and cargoes taken by them in the revolution was three times that of the prizes taken by naval vessels, while in the war of 1812 we had 517 privateers and only 23 vessels in our navy. There is abundant evidence in English archives, parliamentary preceedings and newspaper articles of the period that the destructive work of these privateers paralyzed British commerce, caused almost a panic of terror among the people and contributed largely to bringing the British to terms. Such being the importance of the part played by our sea power in those two wars, it is fitting that the work of our prihistory. It never has been done in a complete and adequate manner prior to the publication of the present work. The days of privateering are past, and it is well they should be, as all commerce destroying in time of war should be under the exclusive control of the navy, but that is no reason why the history of our privateering exploits in the past should not be preserved. From official sources, from for-

gotten monographs in the records of hisorical societies, from unpublished log books and from descendants of noted privateersmen the author has obtained a mass of new material relating to the fitting out of vessels for privateering, the incidents of their voyages and the thrilling adventures of the brave officers and men who manned them. The work is a fitting supplement or companion work to the author's "History of the United States Navy," and shows how closely connected the two branches of our maritime service in past wars have been. It contains facsimiles of a number of original documents and is handsomely llustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

# Francis Parkman's Works.

The series of histories embraced in the new library edition of Francis Parkman's works is completed by "The Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War After the Conquest of Canada," in two volumes, and "The Oregon Trail," in one volume, roundof the author or his works. Francis Park tiring of modern searchers after historical material, and his picturesque style gives a peculiar charm to narratives full of rare and trustworthy information. He chose for his field of investigation a theme of the greatest interest to Americans-the early colonization of the American continent and the wars for its possession-and he lived through fifty years of toil to complete the great historical series which he designed when but a youth at college. The result was a series of works of unusual interest and value. They passed through several editions during the author's lifetime, and the text of this new library edition is that of the latest issue of each work for the press by the author, who carefully revised and added to several of his works in the light of new documentary evidence which his patient research and untiring zeal extracted from the archives of the past. The titles of the nine works constituting the welve volumes are: "Pioneers of France in the New World," "The Jesuits in North "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," "The Old Regime in Canada." "Count Frontenac and New France Under Louis XIV," "A Half Century of Conflict," "Montcalm and Wolfe," 'The Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Inlian War After the Conquest of Canada. 'The Oregon Trail." From these the intelligent reader will easily see that while each work is complete in itself each is a part of the history of a most interesting period in he beginning of the colonization and civilization of the Western world. The twelve volumes of this edition are published in uniform style by Little, Brown & Co., Bos-

When Shiloh Came. ligious book." It would be better termed a new literary extravaganza of the fantastic school without form and void. It is laid in "the valley of Hesydrus," wherever that is, "above the green plains of the valley of Hesydrus in the ancient land of mystery." The green plains seem to have been flanked by snow-clad mountains-at least by one, "Sariphi, the lord supreme of the Parophamissus, the hoary mountains rolling up in daring aspiration above the clouds; Sariphi, sublimely throned, and it solitary." Through nearly 300 pages the author, Ambrose L. Jackson, portrays impossible characters, preposterous events and fantastic incidents in a style suggestive of fever delirium or opium inspiration. The marvel is that paper and printer's ink should be wasted in publishing such a book. This one, illustrated in a weird style in keeping with the text, is published for the author by the J. S. Ogilvie Company, New York.

# Songs of the Soul.

The little volume bearing this title contains one hundred sonnets by William H. Thorne. They are called "Sonnets of Life and Love," and the author says in a pre "Their aim is to teach that in and through all human love and hate there is a dominating divine love which attains its perfect manifestation in Christ and Christianity, by whose power and victory alone can any human soul or the world at large find the true law of its own highest evolution, hence its only true salvation." This is a lofty and weighty theme and does not lend itself readily to verse, especially of the sonnet form, which is very restric tive. The sonnets in this volume are all in good form, technically speaking, and show facility in versification, but they lack the inspiration of true poetry, and all of them together do not express the author's idea and aim as well as it is expressed in the few lines of prose quoted above. New York: The Globe Review.

# San Isidro.

The scene of this story by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield is laid in Mexico, and the characters and atmosphere are thoroughly Mexican. It deals with still life and the oves, jealousies and passions of common people. The plot turns on the unfortunate love affair of a sweet young Mexican girl, Agueda, whose lover is true to her until a pretty cousin appears on the scene and turns his head. The fascinating and unscrupulous cousin comes near Agueda of her lover, but at the last moment, under pathetic and tragic circum stances, he turns to her again. Besides the interest of the romance the story presents interesting pictures of Mexican life and character, and is strongly written. Chiago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

A Year's Prayer-Meeting Talks. pastor of Cleveland, and author of some devoted to some phase of the conflict now

eral years he has been in receipt of let-"suggesting that I put out a volume such

#### Trooper Tales.

The author of this volume of war stories, Will Levington Comfort, is a young newsin the Philippines. Besides regular newspaper correspondence he found time to convert some of the materials which fell in his way into short stories and sketches. There are sixteen of them in this volume. and they are bright, graphic and effective, with an atmosphere of war and of the army that could only come from personal experience and observation. Coming from a young man, they give promise of future literary achievement. New York: Street

#### Jack Crews.

In this story Martha F. Boggs, author of Margaret Styne," etc., has portrayed in a strong and interesting way the local life and color of a mountain region in western North Carolina. Jack Crews, the hero, is a locomotive engineer and a real manly fellow. He marries a mountain maid who attracts the reader by her genuine womanvirtues, and their fortunes furnish the theme of the story. There is enough of mystery and romance in it to hold the attention, and the pictures of local life and character are interesting. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

### By-Gone Tourist Days.

This large volume of more than 300 pages contains letters written by Laura G. Collins during a European tour and residence abroad from 1882 to 1887. The letters were written to friends in the United States, and presumably were not for publication. though they are as well worth it as most books of travel. They show a graceful style, a cultivated taste, and excellent descriptive powers. As they deal largely with matters of permanent interest, time has not lessened their readable quality. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company.

#### Current Periodicals.

In Harper's Bazaar of Feb. 10 will apto musicians and music lovers: Paderewski on Piano Playing," and "The Long Uphill Road to Success," by Emma

The best thing in the February number of Dixie is a series of drawings by Gordon Pike, representing places "Here and There in Old France." An account of the tea gardens of South Carolina is of inter-

Ex-Speaker Reed's paper on "Monopolies," which is to appear in the Saturday Evening Post of February 10, is said to b a suggestive discussion of the methods of vast corporations and to discuss in a striking and original manner one of the most pressing questions of the day.

St. Nicholas Magazine has a department

entitled "Books and Reading," with a decorative head differing each month. "Our heading this month," says the editor, tne work of a contributor from Indianapoas the work of a young artist." The design which is that of a row of youngsters on a bench, all reading, bears in its corner the name "Lydia H. Latham. A considerable portion of the Indiana

School Journal for February is devoted to the proceedings and discussions of the Indiana Teachers' Association. "School Hygiene" is the subject of an article, the value which is not confined to teachers. "When the Old Saxons Lived and What They Loved," by Lydia R. Blaich, contains necessary to read volumes to obtain. lished by D. M. Geeting, Indianapolis, The Art Amateur for February contains

Indianapolis Ceramic Association. omer features of the number is an article on "Art in the Home," which is distinguished for its common sense. The keynote of the paper is this proposition: "Art in the home should begin with an eye to cleanliness. Furniture, drapery and shelves should be so arranged as to be get-at-able and should not be overcrowded with bric-a-

The issues of the Youth's Companion for the four weeks of February will contain of interest: "Character, Credit, Capital," by Hon. Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury; "Old Wary, the Robber Dog of Chicago," by H. S. Canfield; "A Chat About the Stars," by Prof. Simon Newcomb; "How Jim Went to the War." by Jacob Riis: "The Manila Wire." by Gen. Charles King; "For His Country," by Marshall Saunders, and "An Encounter with Bolomen." by Lieutenant Ira L. Reeves.

Among the contributions in the Coming Age for February are "Educational and Therapeutic Value of Hypnotism," by the eminent New York physician and author. Dr. R. Osgood Mason, M. D., A. M.; "The Ideal Philosophy of Leibnitz," by Prof. E. M. Chesley, A. M.; "Happy Hours in Mirthless Childhood," by Alma Calder Johnston: "Personal Atmosphere," by Annie Pillsbury Young; "Fra Elbertus and Roycrofters," by B. O. Flower; "Shakspeare and the Development of General Culture," by Rev. H. C. Meserve; "The Referendum in Boston," by Prof. Frank Parsons; "Peace, Interior and Economic by Bolton Hall; "An Unobjectionable Expansion," by I. L. Albert; "The Poems of Emerson." critically considered by Charles Malloy, president of the Boston Emerson Society; and "Poe and Emerson," co pared by Leigh H. Irvine.

McClure's for February opens with second installment of Dr. John Watson's "The Life of the Master." Among the ilsat in its glory, beautiful and proud and lustrations are several in color. Among other features of the number is an account by Walter Wellman of some of his experiences on his recent arctic expedition. Alleyne Ireland contributes some interesting facts about the colonies of England and Germany. Some months ago a writer for this magazine perpetrated a joke in the shape of a purely imaginative article about a mammoth, but many readers accepted is as truth, to the discomfiture of this the magazine has secured an article descriptive of the mammoth, written by Frederick A. Lucas, scientist of the National Museum. This is vouched for as truth, so that the public may have no hesitation in accepting it. The latest theories held by scientists concerning the interior of the earth are set forth by Cleveland Moffit in the shape of an interview with Prof. Milne. A sketch of General Leonard Wood, a chapter of the Hon. George S. Boutwell's recollections of the Grant administration, and two or three short stories make up what is, in all, an excellent num-

> Of the interesting and instructive papers in the February issue of the Forum, the one which is really of more practical importance to this country, but which will receive less attention than some others, is entitled "University Extension in Agriculture," by Mr. A. C. True, director of experiment stations under the Department of Agriculture. There are now fifty-six experimental stations under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, usually connected with some college or university. ramphlets showing results of these experiments by practical and scientific farmers are distributed to half a million farmers without cost. Indeed, every farmer in the country may have this information. Partly under the direction of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations there are 2,000 farmers' institutes which are attended by half a million farmers, those in Indiana being attended by 25,000 farmers. Another interesting article is entitled Longevity and Degeneration." The author bases his article upon the fact that the average human life has been lengthened from thirty to forty years during the century in all civilized countries. He next proves that the century has been that of he greatest reforms and that all nations have made progress, which refutes the charge of a degeneracy of the age made by the morbid psychologists.

Nearly two-thirds of the pages of the the sixth edition the author exp Rev. Louis Albert Barnes, a Methodist | North American Review for February are

ters from ministers in different parts of and another by General Howard. Of much the country, of various denominations, more general interest are the articles on the rivalry of races in South Africa. In as the one here presented." It contains | this discussion Henry Cust leads off with his prayer-meeting talks as delivered in a very able paper entitled "A Justification the church of which he is pastor, during of England's Cause." It is full of a sor the past year. They are practical, offhand of information which seems much needed sermons, and calculated to be suggestive | at the present time to counteract the vaand helpful to those conducting prayer | perings of demagogues who pretend to dismeetings. New York: Funk & Wagnalls | cuss the subject. Dr. J. C. Volgt presents an answer to the question "Why Are the Dutch in the Fight?" Both articles are worthy of careful reading by those seeking information upon this important contention between the British and the Boers. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who is always instructive, writes of "The Power of Mr. Moody's Ministry; and General Anderson, who was our first army commander to reach Manila, throws light upon several points in dispute. He makes the declaration that all the officers of all fleets at Hong Kong at the time Admiral Dewey went to Manila, except the British and Japanese, desired to see nim defeated and predicted that he would be.

The Atlantic Monthly opens with an ar-

ticle on the Library of Congress, its con-

tents, its wants, its possibilities-by Herbert Putnam, present librarian. As a collection of books the library is not now by any means what it should be, but since Congress has provided the most magnificent habitation at the service of any library, Mr. Putnam thinks it cannot but intend that the library shall take a rank corresponding. James Ford Rhodes, president of the American Historical Association, contributes his inaugural address delivered to that body in December. There is a second installment of W. J. Stillman's reminiscences, and a curiously pathetic account by a Dakota Indian girl, Zit Kala-Sa of her experience as a pupil in an Eastern school. The "Loss of Personality" is the title of a psychological essay by Ethel Dench Puffer. The writer undertakes to show that, though the dread of losing the sense of individuality is to most people the sting of death, yet during life the temporary loss of such sense is not at all uncommon. In "The American College in the Twentieth Century" Clement L. Smith points out the necessity of shortening and simplifying the courses of study so that the young man may not be deprived of some of his best years, as is now the case without any corresponding advantage. Gerald Stanley Lee has some good things to say on the subject of "Journalism as a Basis for Literature." Rollin Lynde Hartt writes of the Mormons and declares that polygamy is the one important element in the existence of their organization, and must be suppressed. Among the short stories of the number is one by Joseph W. Piercy, which gives a vivid picture of the overworked wife of a farmer who is "constantly moving on." Taken from month to month, the Atlantic is a most satisfactory It is worth while to own a copy of the

February number of Scribner's Magazine of the chapters of Roosevelt's "Cromwell." Some of them are purely imaginative, as Fred Yohn's spirited representation of a scene of the battle of Marston Moor; some are drawings of historical points, as Peixotto's drawings of streets towers, gates, houses, etc., in Lincoln and Winchester. The portraits, also, of John Pym. John Hampden and the beautiful Prince Rupert, reproduced from famous paintings, are also "worth while." A very readable and illuminative contribution the number is that in which T. Bentley Mott, late adjutant general of the Depart-We thank her for the drawing, which | ment of Havana, tells of the social life of seems to us very effective and creditable | Havana. He corrects the common impression in this country that in the old days the most brilliant social element was composed of the Spanish officials and their suites. As a matter of fact, he says, the highest social circle has always been made up of Cubans. "Cubans with Spanish titles (just as Canadians have English ones), and Cubans without titles; rich Cubans and poor ones, but always and pre-eminently. if not exclusively, Cubans." He draws an agreeable picture of their manners and social customs and qualities. Arthur Reid Kimball offers a pleasant sketch of Donald information which it would ordinarily be G. Mitchell and his home, "Edgewood." in the suburbs of Hartford. James Huneker writes of Chopin, the composer, treating him, however, as a poet and psychologist, as well as a musician. H. J. Whigthe newspaper correspondent, has a paper on "The First Stage of the Boer There is a poem called "A Garden Idyl," by George Meredith, whose mean-ing cannot be discovered on the first reading, and, perhaps, few will care to give it a second trial. Now that the desirability of a Pacific cable is apparent Herbert Laws Webb's discussion of the problems involved in such a work-its best course its cost, conditions requisites, etc., will be read with interest. The fiction of the number consists of an installment of Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel," a short story by Joel Chandler Harris, and one by William Allen White. White's story deals with a senator of the United States, whom he represents as corrupt and who is saved from a final exposure of his rascality only by a timely and merciful death. It is rather unfortunate that the legislator who gets into literature is almost invariably portrayed as a dishonest person; in real life there must be public men of the other class since legislation, on the whole, seems to aim at the common benefit.

# Publishers' Notes.

"The Real Kruger and the Transvaal" s the title of a book recently published by Street & Smith as No. 12 of their famous 10-cent Historical Series.

"Via Crucis" bids fair to rival some of the recent very popular novels. Its sixtieth thousand has just been published by the Macmillan Company. It was issued just two and a half months ago.

Bowen-Merrill publications rank among the six best selling works in seventeen cities as shown by the record in the February Bookman. The Riley "Love Lyrics," "Black Wolf's Breed" and "When Knighthood was in Flower" are the books

The last novel completed by Grant Allen before his death is about to be published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title of "Hilda Wade." It is the story of a young woman who studies medicine for the purpose of freeing her father of the imputation of a crime and of bringing to justice the true criminal. It is also a study of the physician whose sympathies are destroyed by interest in pure science.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have issued a special announcement concerning Henryk Sienkiewicz's new novel, "The Knights of the Cross," the first half of which has been translated by Jeremiah Curtin and issued by the firm. The second half, concluding the story, will be published expublisher and author. By way of offset to | clusively by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. as soon as the author has completed it. The statement made is for the protection of the authorized edition, an incomplete translation having been issued by another

publisher. Of the works announced for immediate publication one of the most meritorious is 'John Ruskin," by M. H. Spielmann, from the Lippincott press. It contains briefly a sketch of Ruskin's life, his work and his opinions, with personal reminiscences; also a paper from his pen entitled "The Black Arts," originally written (1887) as the first of a series of contributions to the Magazine of Art. The work is said to be less of a detailed biography than bits of conversaion, correspondence and sidelights that

give an idea of the real man. The G. W. Dillingham Company an ounces for publication in the spring "The Eccentricities of Genius," by Maj. J. 1 Pond. The book will be a record of hi experiences with celebrities from the timhe first entered the managerial field as purveyor of brains or a broker to supply to the lyceums of America such talent a made the lyceum platform stand to genius, ability, education, reform and en tertainment. His several contributions to the Saturday Evening Post will be elab crated and embodied in the book.

It is matter of common knowledge that many of the most popular novels of the day have been refused again and again be fore finding a publisher, but that there should have been any question concerning the publication of "Lorna Doone" seems in these days a matter for surprise. however, a fact that it had been published several years in England before the Harpers brought out the first American edition. Even then the majority of the manuscript readers were against it, and only owing to the urgent advice of one man, still connected with the house, was the project undertaken. In his preface to surprise at the great success of the book, and in some verses contributed to the new